NOTE XXXVII.

ON LEPIDIOTA GRACILIPES, SHARP.

BY

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In describing this insect (*Col. Hefte* XV. p. 78) I pointed out that it should probably form a distinct genus, and I said that »the prosternal process approaches that of *Lepidiota*." This latter statement requires some explanation, for on examination it appears that this insect has no prosternal process while in *Lepidiota* there is a well developed process. In *Lachnosterna* there is said to be no prosternal process, and therefore it would appear that the *L. gracilipes* might be placed in that genus. In *Lachnosterna* however, the hind portion of the prosternum stretches out, or grows out, more or less slightly backwards towards the mesosternum, and when there is a prosternal process, (which is the case in several Eastern species of the genus) it takes the form of a slender dependent free projection placed at some distance behind the front coxae. In the ordinary Lepidiotae the prosternum is very short behind the coxae, and the prosternal process grows out in close contact with this part of the legs. In *Lepidiota gracilipes* the prosternum is very short behind the coxae, and assumes in the middle a slightly protuberant form quite close to the coxae; on account therefore of this, the rudimentary prominence may be said to approach that of *Lepidiota*. The insect however will no doubt form a

distinct genus, to which the *Ancylonycha squamipennis* Burm. will probably belong, for Burmeister's description (*Handbuch* IV, 2, p. 315) seems to shew that it is closely allied to *Lepidiota gracilipes*.

A specimen of this species, captured at Grabak (Sumatra) in May 1877, has been brought home by the Sumatra-Expedition.

Thornhill, August 1881.